

## The Washington Times

Entered as second class matter at the Post-office at Washington, D. C.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Including Sundays)

By the Washington Times Company, THE MURPHY BUILDING, Penna. Ave.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.

R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.

C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sunday), \$1.00.

Six months, \$1.75. Three months, \$1.00.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1916.

## SAFETY FIRST!

Safe travel in streets and roads is becoming such an acute problem with the increasing density and speed of traffic that any exact information about its dangers serves to help in prevention of accidents.

In a recent statement Major Raymond W. Pullman said that most pedestrians, in crossing a street, looked to the right, in the direction of going traffic, and that many more failed to look either to the right or to the left.

The nearest approach to a verification of this statement comes in a bulletin from the Chesapeake and Ohio railway which reports on a recent traffic study made in California.

There 17,000 drivers of motor vehicles were observed at railway crossings. They probably were more careful than the average pedestrian who crosses a street. Yet 69.5 per cent of these looked neither way before crossing the tracks, 2.7 per cent looked only in one direction, and but 27.8 per cent looked both ways.

No way to insure the safety of either vehicle drivers or of pedestrians will ever be devised unless these classes co-operate in alert watchfulness. Every study of the situation brings more forcefully to mind the necessity of campaigns for education in "safety first."

## A VICTIM OF JUSTICE

A woman who stole bread for her children was dismissed by a New York court where she was held on a charge of burglary. She had been found guilty once before of stealing.

Yet because he knew this woman to be a victim of the unrelenting tragedy of the law, Judge William H. Wadham commuted her sentence.

The case is a typical one, with which the Associated Charities are most familiar. The husband is not permitted to work at his trade by the authorities because he has tuberculosis. There are six small children, the last top young to leave alone, and the woman cannot earn sufficient to support the entire family. There is no mother's pension for this woman, no regulation which can legally protect her from the necessity of continuing to bring tubercular children into the world who in their turn will be denied work.

When she stole, she violated the law, but a judge with a sense of justice broader in its scope than is usually demanded by men in his position discharged her.

This was technically unlawful. But it is a brand of justice of which there is all too little in this day. What is more technical than the fact that the woman was forced, by the law, into a position from which she could not emerge without breaking the law?

Her case is typical of many. Justice is backhanded because our laws are haphazard instead of being dovetailed into one another.

Justice is meant to work for the right, the positive side. Yet even while working for the right it contradicts. Under present conditions here in America justice is not justice unless it works the greatest good for the greatest number. Therefore it destroys the claims of the minority. The path of justice for the mass is strewn with bodies of single individuals caught in the cross-currents.

A definition for higher civilization, which we can well set about learning, is: "a community with laws so arranged as to bring about complete justice in every event to every individual."

## PROGRESS IN CITY MANAGEMENT

Running an American city efficiently long since has been recognized as the biggest single problem in government this country now has to work out. Each year the conviction grows that the Constitution makers, after dovetailing national and State functions nicely, died too soon to wrestle with a question which is fraught with even greater difficulties.

Germany could give the United States many pointers about running a city, and for a time, it looked as if enthusiastic reformers were going to foist "Made in Germany" municipal administration methods off on American cities. A closer study soon showed that running a city in a democracy, where that democracy must be preserved even in municipal life, left the German beneficent paternalism outside the pale of American desire.

In outline the problem for each American city is delightfully simple; to work it out has been puzzling some of the best students of politics

of this day. The problem is this: A city government that will be sensitive to the consensus of community opinion as expressed at the polls.

A city government that would translate these verdicts into efficient and economical operation.

C. A. Dykstra, of the University of Kansas, writing in the current issue of the Nation's Business, contributes a review of one method by which many students think this result has been accomplished. That is the commission-business manager form of government.

The old style commission form was thought to be the solution. It proved an excellent machine for registering community opinion; it failed to translate these ideas into efficient community service. The next step was to place the entire control of a city in the hands of a small commission, elected by, and responsible to, the voters. This commission was empowered to select a business manager, an expert, and retain him so long as he "made good."

Prof. Dykstra cites economies effected in Dayton, Ohio, in Springfield, Ohio, and in other cities which have the commission-manager form. He adds to the growing evidence that economy and efficient administration are to be had by this form.

His article suggests one field of study in relation to this commission form which seems not yet to have been developed. A city administration might be economical and efficient, yet it might not be progressive. Many phases of city life are growing with a rapidity which is amazing. Take the schools, for example. Has the commission-manager form been able to keep the school systems, likewise the health departments, and similar bureaus abreast of the time while they reduced their cost and improved their operation on their existing basis? All the testimony is that the commission-manager form of city government has done this. But surveys and reports of the results in these fields are, not so ripe as are those in respect to economy and management.

## NO BLUE SKY IN RURAL CREDIT PROGRAM

The announcement by the Farm Land Bank Board that no joint stock land banks will be chartered under the Federal act which involve the expenditure of any money for promotion, indicates a purpose to make the land bank system serve the sole end of giving the farmer cheaper money.

The profits that are expected to accrue by reason of consolidation of farm credits are to be given to the farmer alone. It is charged that promoters have been conjuring with the name of rural credits, to organize joint stock rural credit associations, making the proposal look highly attractive by the use of bogus amortization tables to illustrate the big profits that may be earned. Prospective buyers of stocks have been shown how they stand to earn 35 or 40 per cent, in some cases, on their stock.

It is manifest that if the stock of the loaning concern is to earn such returns, the borrower will have to pay them; and if he does, he can't get the cheap money that is the sole object of the Federal incursion into this field. The best financial judgment is that the joint stock land banks will be unable to earn a return on their capital except as they are associated with systems of banks or other established businesses in this line, or as they are organized out of existing loan agencies with business already placed. Even at this, their return on capital stock will be moderate, because the law fixes sharp limitations on their possibilities of earnings.

In declining to permit any of the stock subscriber's money to be used in defraying promotion costs, the Farm Loan Board is following the rule in the case of national banks. No promotion expenses are permitted, yet national banks have been organized by thousands, big and little. It is the theory of the Farm Loan Board that people who must go out and raise money by promotion are not financially equipped to enter the farm loan business at all.

Many prominent men, all over the country, have allowed their names to be used in connection with the organization of these joint stock associations, presuming that they would be affiliated with the new Federal system. In many cases it is said that the farmer has been pledged a fixed loan, in case he will subscribe to the stock; the loan, of course, being many times the stock subscription. This is regarded as very bad procedure; as if a national bank were promoted on the understanding that every stockholder were pledged in advance to a loan several times his stock holding!

The method of promotion, in some of these concerns which are now banned, has brought them especially under criticism. The farmer puts up \$100, of which \$25 goes to promotion expenses and \$25 is devoted to the creation of what is called a surplus. The farmer gets a \$50 share for his \$100.

The law permits a joint stock land bank to loan, through the sale

of bonds, up to fifteen times its stock; a Federal land bank may loan up to twenty times its capital. It will be noted that the farmer who pays \$100 for a \$50 share gains an interest in a concern whose loaning capacity is in the ratio of twenty times \$50; while, if he put the same \$100 into the other institution, he would acquire an interest in a loaning capacity of fifteen times \$100. The co-operative association is the cheapest medium for the farmer. If no co-operative association is formed in a given county within a year, then the borrower may go to the farm loan bank for that district, and it will send an agent to take his application, appraise his property, and pass on his request for a loan; which in this case may be made by the bank direct.

The joint stock land bank must have at least \$250,000 capital. Assume that it loans up to the limit, fifteen times its capital, it would have a gross income of 15 per cent on the \$250,000, or \$37,500. For the margin between the farmer's rate and the rate of interest on bonds sold by the bank must not exceed 1 per cent. So there would be this gross margin of \$37,500, from which all salaries and expenses must be paid; and it is believed that a net return of 6 per cent would be just about the limit. There is no room for blue sky profits in the plan.

People who are asked to subscribe stock in institutions supposed to be chartered under the new law will be wise if they make very sure what they are getting. It is true that if the Farm Loan Board refuses charters, these could be taken out under the laws of many States. But this could not greatly improve the situation, for the competitive terms on which money must be loaned will be those set by the Farm Loan Board in its operations. People will hardly go to institutions chartered by the States, and pay higher rates, when they could go to the Federal institutions and get lower rates.

**BIGGER AND BIGGER NAVAL VESSELS**

No limit to vessel tonnage and gun caliber is yet in sight for the naval monsters of the future. A very few years ago it was generally supposed that the extremes had been reached. The first dreadnaught was a marine marvel; yet it is long since obsolete and would be a pygmy in comparison to the new ships of our own and other navies; while these, in turn, will be dwarfed by the yet greater ones that are now planned.

The British navy shows determination to keep the lead in this race for size and power. Likewise, it is pursuing its wonted policy of secrecy about designs and tonnage. It will be remembered that the first dreadnaught was launched before the world had any real idea what was doing, and commissioned before the truth about it was even approximately given to the world. The Queen Elizabeth class were practically all completed—five vessels in number—before anything was known about them.

Most powerful of all the vessels provided for the United States navy are those of the California type, of 32,000 tons, with main battery of eight 16-inch guns. But the British navy is reported putting out a class of 40,000-ton battleships, to carry twelve 18-inch guns. So the American designers are planning to raise their tonnage limit to 38,000 on the vessels that will be authorized next year, and to arm them with twelve 16-inch rifles. It is not at all certain that the 18-inch gun has been adopted by the British navy; many naval and ordnance authorities doubt if so heavy a weapon will be used. It brings vessel sizes far above what was recently regarded as more than the practical limit, as determined by the depth of waters in harbors. But, on the other hand, there is the problem of protecting vessels against torpedoes. It has been calculated that a battleship could be built heavy enough to carry armor and nets that would secure it against torpedo assaults. This would be possible only with a ship capable of sustaining a huge weight of armor.

Bigger battleships will mean extensive harbor improvements in harbors that must be used as naval bases; but these works will be useful for vessels of commerce as well as war. There is little doubt that when the merchant marines are reorganized after the present war a great number of very large ships will be put out for the world's main lines of ocean traffic, and the smaller ships will go to the secondary routes.

**Woman, Aged 100, Will Vote for First Time**

BERKELEY, Cal., Oct. 14.—After bounding out nearly a century of life, Mrs. Harriet R. Seiber, of 2055 Haste street, will cast her first ballot. Mrs. Seiber registered the other morning and she declares that she will vote for Hughes and prohibition.

She will be 100 years old on the 26th day of this month. She has spent the last twenty years of her life in Berkeley at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Philo Mills. She is an enthusiastic gardener and spends much of her time among the flowers with which her daughter's home is surrounded.

Each year her birthday is made the occasion of a celebration, but this year all others will be outside in the marking of the centennial of her life.

## Don Marquis' Column

## Beginning the Adventures of Reggie and Lois.

Reggie was motoring 'round one day When he happened to meet little Lois, "Oh, Lois!" he cried, "pop in by my side, And we'll go for a drive in the Bots" B. O.

Thursday was the anniversary of the day America was discovered . . . upon the four hundred and twenty-third anniversary, we believe. Four hundred and twenty-four years ago last Thursday this country started going to the dogs. Yesterday was Friday the Thirteenth. We let these days pass in silence. There is a lot we could say about them, but we haven't the heart. We feel very gloomy. We always do when political campaigns are going on. We read what the rival politicians say of each other. We are of a credulous disposition. Print a thing and we believe it. . . . Four hundred and twenty-four years ago America was discovered . . . and now look at it. . . . Yesterday was Friday the Thirteenth!

No one can have any idea of what a luxury it is to be gloomy every now and then . . . say two or three times a year. Our daily life is such a determined effort to be entertaining about everything, anything and nothing that our soul (if we still have one) must have twisted itself into the shape of a smirk. . . . Once in a while we must give it a chance to straighten out. Today . . . today is Friday the Thirteenth, but you won't get this until Saturday . . . today we ceased struggling. We have a groch; let us pass it on, if possible.

Even the milk looked blue this morning.

Which leads on quite naturally to a little poem composed by F. O. M. assisted by W. D. and us, after the well-known model by Gelett Burgess: I've never seen a Purple Cow But I expect to see one.

The purplish milk we're getting now is proof that there must be one.

We're out of conceit with signs and apophony and such stuff today . . . We will never have the heart to hunt for an apophony again . . . Necker, the Undertaker, the Necrological Exchange, did recently and we decided against saying anything about it in the column . . . we passed it up . . . we had a sudden rush of good taste to the conscience . . . and though we mention it now, in this gloom number, which is more or less privileged, we have lost all zest for developing the theme.

Old Ed. Hungerford writes us from Natural Bridge, Va., where he is stopping for a space.

"Over at Lexington Mr. Steele Coffin runs the Dye works."

The information fits in with our mood.

And the next letter we open, signed Alales, contains the morning information that Robert B. Gentle is a dentist at 15 East Forty-first street, New York city.

Speaking of dentists reminds one of sharks, and speaking of sharks reminds E. H. of submarines, for he or she contributes

Just off the three-mile line But that I thought some lucky shark On merchandise would dine.

Even more melancholy, it seems to us, is this other sad little sea lyric signed P. G., and headed: "The Plea of the U-S."

England, may I go out to swim? Heavens, what a notion! Fly your flag from a linden limb. But don't dive in my ocean!

Grief! Grief! This is Friday the Thirteenth! Its spirit broods over our own efforts, and over the contributions strewn disconsolately on our desk and dripping dejectedly therefrom to the melancholy floor. Look at this next one—it is entitled "A Baby Complaint," and is by A. W. S., who lives in Bogota, N. J.

They give me a stupid rattle, They tell me not to cry, They pinch my nose and tickle my toes And push their flats in my eye! They ask me ridiculous questions, They call me out of my name, My wits I collect, and my self-respect, But they laugh at me just the same. Such is the life of a baby!

From the moment he makes his debut— Is it a wonder that some of us blunder And leave without leaving a clue?

And in this mood of depression we pick up the American Magazine, allow it to open where it will, and plunge into this on page 110:

"You get up with a scowl on your face, a lump in your stomach, a weight on your soul. You look out and see no sunshine. . . . That is as far as we read. It jumps with our humor exactly. No doubt the author goes on to prove you should be cheerful in spite of all this. They usually do in those magazine articles, and the optimism is more depressing than the gloom.

No one shall woo us away from ours. . . . We intend to put in the rest of the morning petting our despair.

And in the afternoon we are going out and organizing for Christmas is coming—The Old Scrooge Club. Not to grab off credit for the Old Scrooge Club, the idea was suggested to us a couple of years ago by Mr. F. A. Dunaka, of the Harper Publishing Company. Mr. Dunaka once read a poem of ours entitled "The Tavern of Despair," and it discouraged him so that he got out a book of our verse at once. If you buy a copy of that book and aren't satisfied bring it to us the next day—or take it to Mr. Dunaka and trade it for its weight in arsenic.

If we have been able to pass on any of our depression, we will feel more cheerful for the rest of the day.

DON MARQUIS.



## Hughes' Views on Our National Honor

In his speech here he said:

Our friends on the other side seek to capitalize prosperity, and when the European war ends their capital is gone. I think the time has come when if we are to have full American prosperity and realization of our aspirations for success throughout the world of American policies we must not only have here at home wise policies of protection, but it must be understood that an American citizen, lawfully prosecuting his business, will be protected in his life and property according to his rights under international law wherever he is.

The old spirit is still with America, and it is not a friend of America who allows that spirit to be misused. If you invite insults and indignities and give the idea that America will stand for them, you are simply heaping up opportunities for difficulties and struggles instead of peace.

I want to sum up what I have to say in these words: I want to see America prosperous and contented, with a just distribution of a prosperity well secured by proper protective policies.

I want to see the American flag the symbol of righteousness, the symbol of power, the symbol of dignity, or protected citizenship.

I want to see this nation girded with a desire to serve humanity, but realizing that it can serve no one throughout the world unless it respects itself.

The nominee told the Joplin crowd that the present prosperity of the country was built on sand, that "the intoxicated fancy may indulge in happy dreams, but the sober thought of the country is directed to the day when this stimulant—the European war—will be no longer available."

Mr. Hughes was greatly pleased

with the reception accorded him at all of the stops today. His attacks upon the Adamson bill were well received in the railroad center of Springfield, and he went into the topic there considerable details. In his address here tonight Mr. Hughes said in part:

"No thoughtful American can view our present economic condition without serious apprehension. We are under the unhealthy stimulus of the European war. Our present prosperity is built on sand. Our exports have jumped to fabulous figures because of the withdrawal from production of the millions of men abroad who are engaged in fighting."

"Our trade is not determined by conditions of normal competition, but of an abnormal European war. Munitions of war are only a fraction of these suddenly expanded exports. For everything we produce, foodstuffs, metals, manufactured articles of every sort, Europe puts forth her hands to all the world created by her extremity. The resulting employment of labor on an unprecedented scale and increased purchasing power stimulates trade throughout the country. The intoxicated fancy may indulge in happy dreams, but the sober thought of the country is directed to the day when this stimulant will be no longer available."

"What will be our condition when the war is over? In the first place, a large amount of labor employed at the moment will be unemployed. The demand which is now supplying will cease. The mere stoppage of the manufacture of munitions will mean a serious change in the opportunities of labor. When the millions of men and the trenches return to production our exports of manifold products will fall tremendously, even as they have risen tremendously. America will find Europe at peace will not have the opportunity of America with Europe at war. And the difference will be most keenly felt."

## Friendship House To Have Donation Week

Tomorrow is the opening day of Friendship House Week.

For one week Friendship House will conduct a campaign to raise \$5,000, the amount needed in its annual budget. Heretofore about \$2,000 of the \$5,000 annual budget has been raised by pledges of members. The rest has been sought by "benefits" and numerous appeals. The result has always been, it is stated, "much worry and little money."

This year a new plan is to be adopted. For one week Washingtonians will have brought to their notice every day the work Friendship House is doing at present, and has done in the past. The amount raised will come entirely through the kindness of the citizens, who voluntarily donate amounts for continuance of the work.

In the department stores and in other public places, subscription boxes will be placed to receive donations of those who take enough interest in this charity to subscribe something for its maintenance.

Among the branches of charity work carried on by Friendship House is a day nursery, a milk station, and a baby dispensary. It conducts social and educational clubs.

**Plan Summer Camps.**

It conducts classes and mothers' clubs. Summer outings are planned, to take away from the hot city the young and old people who are brought to the attention of the settlement workers of Friendship House. Quarters are provided for a public station and the first free Mantelton school in this country was established there. It is a neighborhood employment agency and a clearing house for helpful service and for better citizenship.

A story of how Friendship House helped one family is a fair example of the work continually done in southeast Washington.

A man who had been in the employ

of a railroad for a number of years met with an accident which kept him from work for several months. Because of his ignorance of the rules of the railroad in such an emergency, the man was "laid off" the pay rolls, because he failed to notify the proper authorities of the accident.

The rent became due, and, unable to pay it, the destitute family moved into what was literally a "loose shed." The owners of the shed found the new tenants, and ousted them, saying the shed was "for tools, and not human beings."

About this time, the case was brought to the notice of the charity workers at Friendship House.

An investigation of the circumstances leading to the pitiable condition of the family was begun, and a remedy sought.

**Recompense Secured.**

The result was that the proper authorities of the railroad for which the disabled man had worked, were notified of the full circumstances of the case. When told by the Friendship House workers of how the man had simply been "laid off" because of his failure to comply with rules of which he was ignorant, the railroad immediately repaired part of the damage they had caused, and the result today is that a happy family, in Southeast Washington is living in a comfortable house, and the new tenants, who were ousted, are now in a happy home, and a sight of the happy group of little children, sweet faced mothers, and smiling men who have been aided by the workers of the settlement house is a story in itself which illustrates the work that the settlement is carrying on.

## PRESIDENT TO MAKE OPEN BID FOR VOTE OF GERMANS IN U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—President Wilson's bid for the German vote in this State, it has been learned, will be made through Senator Kent R. Kellor of Illinois, who, talking as a German to Germans, is expected to convince them that the President is their good friend.

Kellor is the Democratic member of the Illinois legislature cited by Norman Hapgood, as his authority for the charge that a secret pact existed between the Hughes managers and the German-American Alliance. He will arrive here from the West tomorrow and will be on the stump for Wilson for the rest of the campaign.

**Hopeful of Kellor's Trip.**

Hapgood spoke enthusiastically of the influence the Illinois man was certain to have with Germans in this and other Eastern States. He said:

"Senator Kellor's German parentage and education and his remarkably fine record in the Illinois Legislature, give him a great deal of influence with German-American citizens. He explains to them simply the advantages of their thinking as individuals and not allowing themselves to be voted in by the President. He points out to the fact that, if the President had not been so cool and so wise, this country might well have been at war with Germany today. He points out that Mr. Hughes, even though he does owe his nomination to the German-American Alliance, has as his strongest supporter Colonel Roosevelt, and that Colonel Roosevelt, if he is not Secretary of State himself, will Roosevelt is a great deal to do with the filing of that office."

**Veiled Slap at the Ridders.**

"Senator Kellor believes that the Germans of America decent in this conspicuous group that is co-operating with Republican headquarters, and is taking such a vindictive attitude toward the President, by no means represent German-Americans at large, and he believes that the longer Mr. Hughes shows himself afraid to say anything about what his policy will be if he is elected, the more German-Americans he will lose, especially as in the meantime Colonel Roosevelt is showing his understanding about where his sympathies lie."

The injury to the country of a campaign against the President, based on racial grounds, will be much emphasized by Senator Kellor. He will take up Mr. Hughes' statement of yesterday defending himself for mentioning the British blockade, but not saying anything definite about it, on the ground that he cannot be definite as he may sometime be President.

"Senator Kellor will point out that it is a most unpropitious thing for him to avoid all responsibility and yet try to mess up our foreign relations. The keynote of his speeches will be as the President, said yesterday: 'Put up or shut up.'"

## WHAT'S GOING ON IN WASHINGTON TODAY

**Today.**

Reception, National School Domestic Science and Art, 260 Wisconsin avenue, 2 to 6 p. m. Annual roundup, Boy Scouts, in Rock Creek Park, near Fort Detrick.

Inspection of new buildings and grounds, Lewis's Columbia-Photography, 1438 A. street, 9:30 Wisconsin avenue northwest, 1 to 6 p. m.

Get-together dinner, University Club, 7:30 p. m.

Old Fellows-Canton Washington, No. 1, Patriarche Millant, drill and social.

**Amusements.**

New National-Laurette Taylor, in "The

Harp of Life," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Belasco-Al Jolson, in "Robinson Crusoe," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Poll's-"The Girl Without a Chance," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Keith-S-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Gaiety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Lewis's Columbia-Photography, 1438 A. street, 9:30 Wisconsin avenue northwest, 1 to 6 p. m.

Strand-Photoplay, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Casino-Photoplay, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.